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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/688,635	10/17/2003	Germaine Zocchi	F1584	1961
7590	10/25/2005		EXAMINER	
Colgate-Palmolive Company 909 River Road P. O. Box 1343 Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343			FUBARA, BLESSING M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1618	

DATE MAILED: 10/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/688,635	ZOCCHI, GERMAINE	
	Examiner Blessing M. Fubara	Art Unit 1618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2005.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07/08/05</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Examiner acknowledges receipt of IDS filed 07/08/05, amendment and remarks filed 08/08/05. Claims 1-3 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The rejection of claims 1 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Oldenhove (US 5,908,856) is withdrawn because applicant's argument regarding the biopolymer is persuasive. Further argument is moot in light of the new rejection below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leahy et al. (US 6,281,1920).

Leahy discloses a composition comprising mucin, Xanthan gum, buffering agents, tonicity agents, humectant, wetting agents (surface active agents) and preservatives; polyhexamethylene biguanide is a preservative; TETRONIC, PLURONIC and the polyethyleneoxide-polypropyleneoxide block copolymers are surfactants (column 8, lines 10-67); Xanthan gum is a viscosity agent and also anionic biopolymer. The contact lens formulation (Table XI, Example 10, formulation A and B) shows a formulation comprising 0.5%

Tetronic, 15 ppm polyhexamethylene biguanide, 1% mucin for formula A and 2% mucin for formula B. Water is part of the composition. See also claims 1-25.

The 1% and 2% mucin meets the limitation of 0.1% to 5% generic anionic polymer or mucin (claims 1 and 2). The 0.5% Tetronic meets the limitation of 0.01 to 5 wt% surfactant recited in claim 3. Thus, Leahy discloses the instant composition. Future intended use, in this case antimicrobial has no patentable weight in a composition claim. However, also, since the instant composition and the composition of the prior art contain the antimicrobial agent, polyhexamethylene biguanide, both compositions must exhibit the same property and the property of a composition is not separable from the composition. The comprising language of the instant claims is open.

Leahy discloses the instant composition. Leahy differs in the amount of the biguanide. But, there is no demonstration in applicant's specification showing that the recited amount of the biguanide provides unexpected and unusual results. Generally, differences in amounts of the antimicrobial agent will not support the patentability of the subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such amount provides unexpected results or unusual results. "W[here] the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare the formulation according to Leahy. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the appropriate amount of the antimicrobial agent,

which in combination with the surfactant and the anionic biopolymer would produce a composition that have the desired antimicrobial properties.

4. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellis et al. (US 6,277,365) or Tetsuhisa et al. (JP 2000-109892, Computer translation).

Ellis discloses composition comprising 0.00001 to about 5 wt% of antimicrobial agent of which is polyhexamethylene biguanide hydrochloride; the composition also contains 0.015% xanthan gum; 0.015% GLUCQUAT 100 glycoside as surfactant in Example 1. Hyaluronic acid is disclosed in Example 3. However, in Test Solution 2, Ellis uses 15 ppm polyhexamethylene biguanide, 0.01% surfactant, and 0.3% xanthan gum. See also abstract; column 2, lines 40-45 and 54-67, columns 5 and 6 and claims 1-26. The 15 ppm is less than that required in the claims. The amount of the surfactant and the anionic biopolymer (hyaluronic acid or xanthan gum) meet the limitation of the amounts in the claims. Thus the difference between the claims and the prior art is in the amount of the biguanide antimicrobial agent. The composition contains water. Future intended use provides no patentable distinction to composition claims. In the instant case, both the composition of the prior art and the composition of the claimed invention have the same ingredients and would therefore have the same antimicrobial properties from the biguanide and the surfactant. The comprising language of the claims is open. Generally, differences in amounts of the antimicrobial agent will not support the patentability of the subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such amount provides unexpected results or unusual results. “W[here] the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

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And there is no demonstration in applicant's specification showing that the recited amount of the biguanide provides unexpected and unusual results

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare the formulation according to Ellis. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the appropriate amount of the antimicrobial agent, which in combination with the surfactant and the anionic biopolymer would produce a composition that have the desired antimicrobial properties.

The Tetsuhisa prior art is of equal significance to claims 1 and 3 because Tetsuhisa discloses a composition that comprises 0.001-10 wt% chondroitin sulfate and/or hyaluronic and polyhexamethylene biguanide or salt thereof (abstract). The concentration of the biguanide or ammonium chloride derivative is 0.00001-0.1% (claims 1-5) and specifically discloses that the preferred concentration of the biguanide is from 0.00001-0.001% (see detailed description section at page 3, which concentration differs from the claimed concentration. The composition also contains surfactants (claim 6) and the amount of the surfactant is from 0.1-5%, and preferably 0.01-10% (page 3 of detailed description section), and this meets the limitation of the claimed amount. The composition contains water.

Thus, Tetsuhisa discloses the claimed composition and the difference between the claims and the prior art is in the amount of the biguanide antimicrobial agent. Future intended use provides no patentable distinction to composition claims. In the instant case, both the composition of the prior art and the composition of the claimed invention have the same ingredients and would therefore have the same antimicrobial properties from the biguanide and the surfactant. Generally, differences in amounts of the antimicrobial agent will not support the

patentability of the subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such amount provides unexpected results or unusual results. “W[here] the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). And there is no demonstration in applicant’s specification showing that the recited amount of the biguanide provides unexpected and unusual results

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare the formulation according to Tetsuhisa. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the appropriate amount of the antimicrobial agent, which in combination with the surfactant and the anionic biopolymer would produce a composition that have the desired antimicrobial properties.

Double Patenting

5. Claims 1 and 3 remain rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,479,044.

6. Claims 1 and 3 remain provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 3 of copending Application No. 10/224,692.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Applicant’s request to defer the rejection is not persuasive and MPEP 804 1B states “the “provisional” double patenting rejection should continue to be made by the examiner in each application as long as there are conflicting claims in more than one application

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unless that “provisional” double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in one of the applications. If the “provisional” double patenting rejection in one application is the only rejection remaining in that application, the examiner should then withdraw that rejection and permit the application to issue as a patent, thereby converting the “provisional” double patenting rejection in the other application(s) into a double patenting rejection at the time the one application issues as a patent.

If the “provisional” double patenting rejections in both applications are the only rejections remaining in those applications, the examiner should then withdraw that rejection in one of the applications (e.g., the application with the earlier filing date) and permit the application to issue as a patent. The examiner should maintain the double patenting rejection in the other application as a “provisional” double patenting rejection, which will be converted into a double patenting rejection when the one application issues as a patent.”

Thus the rejections are maintained --- no allowable subject matter.

Claim Objections

7. The objection of claim 2 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims is withdrawn in light of the new rejection above; claim 2 is o longer objected to.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Tsao Fu-Pao (US 5,858,996) discloses ophthalmic composition comprising mixture of polyhexamethylene biguanide and hyaluronic acid among others (column 3, lines 52, 61 and 62 and claim 5. Jampani et al. (US 5,980,925) discloses a wash solution comprising hyaluronic

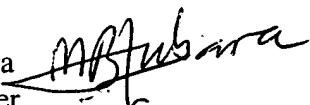
acid and polyhexamethylene biguanide (column 3, line 2; column 5, line 11; column 4, line 62); the antimicrobial agent is present in amounts of 0.01 to 10%, preferably 0.01 to 5% and more preferably 0.1 to about 2% (column 3, lines 43-45). Policicchio et al. (US 6,910,823 B2) discloses cleaning composition (abstract).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blessing M. Fubara whose telephone number is (571) 272-0594. The examiner can normally be reached on 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (Monday to Friday).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on (571) 272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Blessing Fubara
Patent Examiner
Tech. Center 1600

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "MFubara".